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FOR PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WHITELAW REID, of New York.

FREE tin-plates but a high tax for revenue

on sugar is the free-trade method.

WHAT county will become the banner

county of Indiana by being the first to

report a working Republican club in

every township?

MR. CLEVELAND is more popular in

Great Britain than either Mr. Gladstone

or Lord Salisbury. He would have car-

ried every borough for President of

the United States.

THE Democratic House, when it was

passing tariff bills, did not take the half

cent off of refined sugar, which sustains

the Sugar Trust in its limited monopoly.

The Trust is Democratic.

MR. CLEVELAND has a good deal to

say these days about the duty of patri-

otic citizens. He is making up for the

time he lost during the war, when he

acted with the anti-war Democracy.

TAX coffee and tea, the comforts of

the masses, but reduce the duty on high-

priced clothing and woolen and worsted

goods for the benefit of the well-to-do.

This is the tariff-for-revenue-only pol-

icy.

THE "comrades" whom the Sentinel

advised to walk around the Circle and

"spit at" the marred soldiers' monument,

include such men as Lew Wallace, Eli

Lilly, J. K. Perry, B. C. Shaw, H. C.

Adams, Irvin Robbins, W. H. Tucker.

TAKE the duty off of everything pro-

duced in this country and thus put its

producers on the same plane with those

of Europe, but raise your revenues by

taxing sugar, coffee, etc., which are pro-

duced abroad. That is the free-trade

way.

THE New York Sun remarks that "it

is a disgrace to the State of Pennsylv-

ania to-day that the Governor of that

Commonwealth is apparently ignorant

of his duties in this respect, or is basely

afraid to fulfill them." That is about

the size of it.

THE proposition to postpone the silver

bill in the House until next December is

both cowardly and unwise. It should

be disposed of by the House; and it is

much better to have it passed and vet-

ted by the President than to leave it

hanging over the country as a sort of

menace.

CROSS-ROADS free-trade organs, which

pay women from \$3 to \$5 a week to set

type and a printer from \$5 to \$6 a week

to superintend their printing, make

themselves more than usually ridiculous

when they lament the starvation wages

of men who are paid from \$4 to \$15 for

eight hours' work in a steel-mill.

EVEN those who think that General

Raum has not now the ability to con-

trol the vast machine of the Pension

Bureau, insist that there is no evi-

dence that he has been corrupt in the

management of the office. There are

little scandals, but none of them affect

the Commissioner's official integrity.

HENRY GEORGE is a very bright man,

but Democrats who are more practical

will not thank him for declaring in a

speech at the New York Reform Club

banquet that the nomination of Mr.

Cleveland "will be hailed not merely

throughout this country, but on the

other side of the Atlantic." But he told

the truth.

By his speech on the Homestead riot

Senator Palmer, of Illinois, has shown

himself to be a Socialist at heart and an

utter ignoramus on the labor question.

His views carried to their logical conclu-

sion would destroy the last vestige of

property rights and break up the founda-

tions of society. Senator Palmer is an

ignoramus of a very dangerous kind.

These men are not overseers, but ordinary mechanics." Further, the attention of Senator Voorhees and other demagogues is called to the statement of Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who says of the strikers: "The company has never before had to deal with such a fine class of workers. They are intelligent, and most of them are thrifty and own their own homes." This does not look as if they had been ground down much.

## THE PEEBLE ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.

The situation at Homestead illustrates the inability under our present system of the sheriff of a county to enforce the laws in a time of emergency. It is true, the conditions in Allegheny county are peculiar, owing to the large aggregation of workingmen there and the liability to strikes, but the same conditions exist in a greater or less degree in all large cities and manufacturing towns. Wherever there is a liability to riots growing out of labor strikes, or any other cause, the power of the sheriff to enforce the law and preserve the peace is liable to be severely tested. It has happened in many places and under varying circumstances.

Under our system, borrowed from the common law, the sheriff is the chief executive and peace officer of the county. Under the common law a sheriff had authority while in the execution of his duty to call to his aid the posse comitatus, a Latin phrase signifying the power of the county. The idea is embodied in our statute by a provision that the sheriff shall suppress all breaches of the peace, "having hereby given him authority to call to his aid the power of the county." Theoretically the sheriff may call to his aid the entire population of the county to assist him in executing a writ, making an arrest, enforcing the law, or preserving the peace. Having the authority to call in the assistance of all, it follows that he could require that of any individual, and this, in fact, was the usual course. Under ordinary circumstances, where but little assistance was necessary, the sheriff would call to his aid two or three or half a dozen individuals, and that was sufficient. That might work well enough in a primitive state of society, or in rural communities now, but experience has demonstrated that it does not work at all in the case of riots or combined movements of large bodies of men. In such cases the ordinary machinery of the law seems to break down and the sheriff's posse comitatus, which theoretically represents the majesty and power of the law, becomes a laughing-stock. This ought not to be so, but it is. Among a truly law-abiding people the sheriff alone, without a single aid, should be able to execute any writ and enforce any order. His mere appearance should cause any mob to disperse. But with all our talk and all our boasting we are not a law-abiding people. We have a large law-abiding element, but we have also a large element which only obeys the law when it is convenient to do so. When such people combine in large numbers to have their way a sheriff is powerless and the posse comitatus amounts to nothing. The old common law machinery for enforcing the law breaks down at the critical point. It fails just when it is most needed. To what extent this may be due to the indisposition of sheriffs to make themselves unpopular by resorting to stern measures or the unwillingness of the average citizen to respond to a summons which may put him in a place of danger, is needless to inquire. The fact remains that the machinery of the law generally breaks down just when there is greatest need for its vigorous action. For all practical intents and purposes, in large cities and serious outbreaks, the sheriff's posse is a failure. After that comes the military power of the State, but it is a long step from one to the other, and the margin affords too much scope for the exercise of lawlessness. One of the greatest needs of the times is greater respect for law and greater promptness and severity in its enforcement. To this end the law itself needs strengthening, and its ministers need a general reinforcement of backbone.

THE MARRING OF THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

General Bennett claims to have discovered authority for advertising the Mexican war on the Soldiers' monument. In the fact that all three of the speakers at the dedication of the monument, namely, Governor Hovey, General Manson and General Coburn, adopted the idea that the monument was to commemorate all the wars in which Indiana had engaged, from colonial times to the present. This is a new discovery. The Journal is well aware that these speakers adopted that idea. It had been strongly antagonized by the Journal, and the views expressed by the speakers at the dedication did not convince the Journal that they were right. Those views were simply an expression of individual opinion. They were not supported by any evidence or fact connected with the origin of the monument or the act of the Legislature authorizing it. Moreover, while the speakers claimed that the monument possessed the meaning which they put upon it, none of them claimed that the date of the Mexican war should be emblazoned on it in the starting and conspicuous way adopted by the commissioners.

The facts remain unchanged as already stated by the Journal: that the monument had its origin in the Grand Army of the Republic, which raised several thousand dollars for the purpose before it was adopted by the State; in 1885 Marion county appropriated \$10,000 to the cause, understanding it to be a monument to the soldiers of the war for the Union; it was so universally understood by the people; the act of the Legislature did not change that impression; the first biennial report of the commissioners, issued in 1889, stated, in its description of the monument, that "just below the capital of the shaft is a bronze astragal bearing the dates 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 on the several sides of the monument." Never up to that time nor till several years later was the idea broached of making the date of the

Mexican war a commemorative feature of the monument. The whole thing was an afterthought. If the monument had been left bare of dates and simply inscribed "To the soldiers and sailors of Indiana," the public and posterity could have distributed and apportioned the honor as they pleased, and it is safe to say that none of it would ever have gone to the soldiers of the rebellion. That is the only war that anybody thinks of when Indiana's soldiers are mentioned. The placarding of the date of the Mexican war on two sides of the monument is a violent departure from its original idea and purpose, an unwarranted diversion of the funds raised by the G. A. R., and a distinct lowering of the moral idea of the work. The figures 1840-1848 represent nothing but a whim of the commissioners, and they should come down.

THE SITUATION AT HOMESTEAD.

The developments of the last few days have proved beyond a doubt that the controversy between the owners of the Carnegie steel-works and the striking workmen is not one of wages, but of principle. The mill-owners are not so intent on a reduction of wages as they are on keeping the management and control of their property and business in their own hands. The men are not so much alarmed by the prospect of a reduction of wages as they are by the danger that the power of the Amalgamated Association will be broken.

The amount involved in the question of wages is comparatively insignificant. The proposed reduction would only affect 325 men out of 2,800, and most of those affected would still earn higher wages than they did when the last scale was adopted, three years ago. Following is an official statement of the wages earned under the old scale and the minimum under the proposed change, including a reduction of working hours from twelve to eight per day:

Old Scale.	New Scale.	Old Scale.	New Scale.
Heater, first, \$2.50	\$2.50	Heater, second, \$2.00	\$2.00
Heater, third, \$1.50	\$1.50	Heater, fourth, \$1.00	\$1.00
Heater, fifth, \$0.75	\$0.75	Heater, sixth, \$0.50	\$0.50
Heater, seventh, \$0.25	\$0.25	Heater, eighth, \$0.10	\$0.10
Heater, ninth, \$0.05	\$0.05	Heater, tenth, \$0.02	\$0.02
Heater, eleventh, \$0.01	\$0.01	Heater, twelfth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, thirteenth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, fourteenth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, fifteenth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, sixteenth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, seventeenth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, eighteenth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, nineteenth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, twentieth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, twenty-first, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, twenty-second, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, twenty-third, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, twenty-fourth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, twenty-fifth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, twenty-sixth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, twenty-seventh, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, twenty-eighth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, twenty-ninth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, thirtieth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, thirty-first, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, thirty-second, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, thirty-third, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, thirty-fourth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, thirty-fifth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, thirty-sixth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, thirty-seventh, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, thirty-eighth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, thirty-ninth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, fortieth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, forty-first, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, forty-second, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, forty-third, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, forty-fourth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, forty-fifth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, forty-sixth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, forty-seventh, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, forty-eighth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, forty-ninth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, fiftieth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, fifty-first, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, fifty-second, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, fifty-third, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, fifty-fourth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, fifty-fifth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, fifty-sixth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, fifty-seventh, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, fifty-eighth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, fifty-ninth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, sixtieth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, sixty-first, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, sixty-second, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, sixty-third, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, sixty-fourth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, sixty-fifth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, sixty-sixth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, sixty-seventh, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, sixty-eighth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, sixty-ninth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, seventieth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, seventy-first, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, seventy-second, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, seventy-third, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, seventy-fourth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, seventy-fifth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, seventy-sixth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, seventy-seventh, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, seventy-eighth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, seventy-ninth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, eightieth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, eighty-first, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, eighty-second, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, eighty-third, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, eighty-fourth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, eighty-fifth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, eighty-sixth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, eighty-seventh, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, eighty-eighth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, eighty-ninth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, ninetieth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, ninety-first, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, ninety-second, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, ninety-third, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, ninety-fourth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, ninety-fifth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, ninety-sixth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, ninety-seventh, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, ninety-eighth, \$0.00	\$0.00
Heater, ninety-ninth, \$0.00	\$0.00	Heater, one hundredth, \$0.00	\$0.00

connection with those of 1861-65, make the skirmish in Mexico the equal as an historical fact with the war which made the United States a nation and strangled the heresy of secession and State supremacy. The people had not had their attention called to the change in the original plan, and were surprised when they saw 1840-1848 the equals of 1861-1865.

THE Democratic House removed the duties from Mexican lead ores, to the detriment of Colorado and other mining States, to promote the welfare of a Kansas City smelting interest, but it turns a deaf ear to the Massachusetts Democrats demanding free iron ore and free coal because free iron ore would make a Republican majority in the two Virginias.

THE one commendable measure relative to the tariff which the Democratic House passed on Friday was that limiting the value of clothing purchased by tourists in Europe to \$100 each for their personal use free of duty. But all the Republicans voted for that. It is in the interest of home production, particularly of the home tailors. The present law is too liberal.

WITH two rival gas companies absolutely giving their product away, as is the case in Kokomo, the citizens of that weirdly named town ought to be able to lay in enough of the fluid to last them all winter.

NEXT time Mrs. Stanley will not marry until after the election.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL:

Is H. C. Erick, president of the company owning the Homestead mill, a Democrat or a Republican? The New Albany Tribune, upon authority of Mr. Roberts, a man who is engaged in the steel business and knows Mr. Erick, says that "he is a life-long Democrat."

Whether he is or is not has nothing whatever to do with the case.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE New York Republicans are now discussing Gen. Horace Porter as a possible candidate for Mayor of that city next fall. SENATOR SHERMAN thinks New York is the pivotal State in this campaign, and says Republicans should concentrate their forces there.

CHAUNCEY M. DEFEW smiles whenever any one doubts Harrison's strength in New York. To him the chances of Cleveland in that State are 25 per cent. less than in 1888. Mr. Defew says that his connection with the House will only be that of a volunteer speaker.

GENERAL WEAVER is reported as saying that General Stevenson, the candidate for Vice-president with Cleveland, is a good Greenbacker. Stevenson was in Congress when Weaver occupied the seat from the Sixth district, and was in the habit of caucusing with the Greenbacks.

GENERAL WEAVER is fifty-nine years old. General Bidwell, the Prohibition candidate for President, is seventy-three. The latter has been twice married. His first wife was a Quaker. His second wife is a lady of culture. It is under her influence that Mr. Bidwell developed into a man of politics.

GEN. V. D. GRONER, a Republican leader of Virginia, says: "In the past four years alone I venture to say that the white districts in Virginia will show an increase of 5 per cent. of voters in favor of protection. No change will help the Republican party, and I do not mind saying that Virginia will go Republican next November."

THE Iowa State Register thinks the People's party ought to find a great many followers in the State of Georgia. One of their planks is for the federal ownership and operation of railroads. This state of affairs has been practically reached in Georgia. The federal courts of that State have operated over three thousand miles of railroads. It is by all odds the greatest railroad corporation in the State.

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican, a Cleveland paper, warns the Democrats of Massachusetts that the Republicans of that State are thoroughly organized for the coming year. "No man," it says, "who is not a Republican, reaching into every county, and affecting every State office and voter has ever been attempted before." The Republican party, it adds, is now before the people, and the Republicanism has been largely aroused.

EX-GOVERNOR WARMOTH thinks President Harrison is going to carry the electoral vote of Louisiana. He says: "Our people want protection for their sugar, rice and lumber, and the free-trade plank in the second Congress was a little too hard a dose for them to swallow." He adds that the People's party is going to cut a big figure in the Louisiana elections, and will probably elect a 25-cent man, who will reduce the Democratic strength just that much.

THE Chicago News states that Gen. John C. Black, Cleveland's Commissioner of Pensions, says he decapitated more Republican office-holders than any other subordinate during the Cleveland regime. Then he added "I had but one competitor in the slaughter business; that was Adlai E. Stevenson," who was Grover's First Assistant Postmaster-general. Not only that, but Cleveland's pension policy was a "patron saint of civil-service reformers and mugwumps, never made a single protest or even objection to their decapitation."

THE MOTTOES FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Let the mottoes of the party, when our banners are unfurled,

Be shown so that their import may be known to all the world;

And let the Democratic managers will view them with distrust:

Protection, Reciprocity, Prosperity, Success.

—New York Press.

GROVER would gladly

To please his mugwump friends,

But part they can never.

Fate threw them together,

But November their compact ends.

—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Republican Mascot.

Dozen Transcript.

The Democratic minority in the United States Senate and the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives form together a Republican mascot. The ancient craft called Democracy is among the shoals and quicksands of free silver, under no competent commander, and the crew in a state of inept mutiny against orders issued from general headquarters.

IN FAVOR OF HARRISON.

Philadelphia Times (Dem.)

President Harrison has yet a desperate battle before him, with odds largely against his success; but what little chance he has left of winning he owes to the new party blunders at Omaha.

THE Regular Programme.

Dozen Transcript.

The Republican party was "arranged" (again in Fremont Temple last night. The Republican party is almost as much used to being arranged as it is to winning victories.

## MRS. FREMONT AND GENERAL COBURN.

The Latter's Reply to the Accusations Brought Against Him by the Former.

To the Editor of the Home-Maker.

In the first article in your magazine of February, 1892, I have been referred to the closing paragraphs, in which the author, Mrs. Fremont, severely censures me for defeating her claim to a house in San Francisco while a member of Congress. I am charged with unreasonableness, obstinacy and cruelty in a style so harsh that I cannot